

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I am relatively new here, and I am surprised at the pace at which legislation moves at times. I am particularly amazed that legislation critical to the national well-being is not moving in the other body.

Much has been said about inaction on the economic stimulus package and the energy bill. I would like to call attention this morning to a bill that has gone largely unnoticed and that is the farm bill. The agriculture economy has been in dire straits not for just the past 2 or 3 months, but for the last 5 years. We have been losing thousands of farmers each year, almost no young people are going into agriculture, and three-fourths of U.S. farms rely on off-farm income. A new farm bill is critical.

The House farm bill passed this body 3 months ago. A farm bill passed this year will, number one, save thousands of farmers; and, number two, will ensure that we have an adequate budget.

The other body needs to act and needs to act now on several pieces of legislation, but particularly on a farm bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Members are reminded to not urge action or inaction by the other body.

WORLD AIDS DAY

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, according to UNAIDS, each day 17,000 people die from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria worldwide. While the world's attention is appropriately focused on September 11 and our new war on international terrorism, we cannot ignore this ongoing tragedy. We have a tragedy occurring daily with HIV and AIDS, a tragedy on the scale of the black plague of the Middle Ages. The United States, as has been mentioned earlier, should be putting at least \$1 billion in the global fund to fight HIV and AIDS.

In Zimbabwe, for example, AIDS has taken so many lives that agricultural output has decreased by 50 percent in the past 5 years. By 2005 there will be more than 10 million orphan children in Africa. The number of AIDS deaths can be expected to grow within the next 10 years to more than double the number of deaths caused by all other illnesses that we know.

We can do more. We must do more. It is the right thing to do more.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

(Mr. ISSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to make the body aware of what I think is a reprehensible act by the nation of Iran in using its state-run newspaper, the Tehran Times, to falsely state what a delegation of Members of Congress accomplished while in the Middle East. In a delegation that I was proud to lead, we went to the Middle East, to Syria, to Lebanon, to Egypt, to Israel and into the Palestine-occupied territories. On that trip, we had occasion to make an address in Lebanon. That address was covered by the Tehran Times and by the Associated Press, Reuters and others.

The Tehran Times chose to say that we had said that the Hezbollah was not a terrorist organization, when nothing could be further from the truth. It has a long history of terrorism, including its leaders having murdered American Marines in 1982, having blown up our embassy, and those leaders are still sought.

To make the record straight, the Associated Press, and I quote, said: "The delegation's leader DARRELL ISSA, Republican of California, told reporters that for the United States to remove Hezbollah from its list of terrorist organizations, the Lebanese-based group must renounce terrorism."

Another title: "Hezbollah Must Renounce Terrorism," says a U.S. Congressman." That was from a French newspaper.

And from Reuters: "U.S. Congressmen Ask Lebanon to Rein in Hezbollah."

I hope this has set the record straight.

ON RETIREMENT OF HONORABLE EVA CLAYTON

(Mr. INSLEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, this morning I learned of the pending retirement from Congress of a great colleague, EVA CLAYTON from North Carolina. I just want to note her tremendous service the last decade of not only in North Carolina but the whole country.

I met EVA when she became president of our freshman class in 1992, and I think it showed the wisdom of our class in 1992 of having elected her to that position, because in the later 10 years, she has really provided great service, always in a very dignified, quiet manner and very successful for her constituents in North Carolina.

I hope during her next 1-minute where she continues her public service talking about our need to deal with the

AIDS crisis, we will give her our infinite attention because she has been a great Member for the last decade. I thank Representative CLAYTON for her public service.

WORLD AIDS DAY

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, December 1, communities around the world will acknowledge World AIDS Day. This year's World AIDS campaign will address masculine behaviors and attitudes that contribute to the spread of HIV. The new campaign aims to involve men, particularly young men, more fully in the effort against AIDS.

June 5, 1981, marked the first reported case of AIDS. Since then, 5.3 million people worldwide continue to be infected, with roughly 3 million AIDS-related deaths annually. HIV/AIDS has caused over 25 million fatalities, and 40 million are living with the disease worldwide. Eighteen million are women and 3 million are children.

To combat this growing global threat, I along with 62 of my colleagues have most recently called on President Bush to set aside \$1 billion in emergency fiscal year 2002 funding to fight the global AIDS pandemic, TB, and malaria. This funding is essential so that additional investments from both public and private sources can be leveraged to meet the cost of effectively combating the global AIDS pandemic.

Money is unquestionably a key component to our global battle to eradicate AIDS; however, equally critical is individual behavior. In spite of the progress we have made in our battle against AIDS, there is still approximately 40,000 new HIV infections a year in the United States, the exact number reported 10 years ago. We must encourage men to adopt positive behaviors and to play a greater role in caring for their partners and families. We all have a role to play.

HONORING CLEARFIELD EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding achievements of the Clearfield, Pennsylvania, Emergency Medical Service Company. On August 10, 2001, the Pennsylvania Emergency Health Services Council chose Clearfield EMS from among 1,000 ambulance service companies statewide to receive the rural ambulance service-of-the-year award.

Clearfield EMS garnered such an award not only through exemplary ambulance service but also through their

involvement in the community. Free flu shots and participation at county fairs and festivals are just a couple of the many ways that Clearfield EMS has taken the lead in community education and involvement.

I congratulate Clearfield EMS on their exceptional accomplishments and their determination to improve their already stellar service. Clearfield EMS should serve as an example in excellence for other ambulance services nationwide.

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TREATING HIV-AIDS AS A THREAT TO GLOBAL SECURITY

(Ms. WATSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in honor of World AIDS Day, we must remember that it is estimated that by 2010, one-quarter of South Africa's population will be infected by HIV-AIDS. Other African nations are suffering similar rates of infection.

In late August, I traveled to South Africa to examine the HIV-AIDS pandemic firsthand. While there, I visited KwaZulu-Natal, a region with the highest HIV infection in the world. In that region, an estimated 1 in 3 adults tests positive for HIV. The time has come for the United States to treat HIV as the threat to global security that it is.

Let us not forget that Osama bin Laden has exploited the misery of another state where civil society has collapsed, Afghanistan, to serve as a base for his terror network. The United States must act to prevent HIV from destroying an entire generation, not only of Africans, but those in Afghanistan.

I urge my colleagues to remember this day on the 1st of December and ask for a renewed effort to fight against HIV-AIDS in Africa.

TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 297 ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 297

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3210) to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of H.R. 3357 shall be considered as

adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill, as amended, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services; (2) the further amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by Representative LaFalce of New York or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us today is a fair, modified rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3210, the Terrorism Risk Protection Act. The rule provides that in lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Ways and Means, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of H.R. 3357 shall be considered as adopted.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill, as amended, and provides for 1 hour of debate in the House, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services. It also provides for consideration of the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the Committee on Rules report accompanying the resolution, if offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce) or his designee.

The bill shall be considered as read and shall be separately debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and opponent. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the amendment printed in the reported. Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, the collective memory of Americans was altered forever. The terrorist attacks resulted in an incalculable loss, both in terms of life and the destruction of buildings, property and businesses. In the 2½ months since the attacks, America has begun the painful process of recovery and healing.

Today we are here to consider H.R. 3210, the Terrorism Risk Protection Act. Exposure to terrorism is not only a threat to our national security, but is also a threat to the United States and

global economies. The full extent of insured losses from September 11 is not yet known, but current estimates span from the range of \$30 billion to \$70 billion.

There is no doubt that these terrorist attacks have resulted in the most catastrophic loss in the history of property and casualty insurance. While the insurance industry has indicated that it will be able to cover total losses, and should be commended for its resiliency, we are faced with a new situation that requires an innovative and creative solution.

As our President, President Bush, declared, this Nation is now faced with fighting a different kind of war against a new enemy. Just as our military leaders have had to employ new strategies and tactics to fight the war abroad, we have had to make adjustments in our own homeland.

Prior to September 11, terrorism insurance coverage was generally included in most commercial and personal contracts. However, the prospect of future attacks has set off a dangerous chain reaction.

The reinsurance industry, which insures insurance companies, has indicated its inability to provide terrorism coverage without a short-term Federal backstop. Without reinsurance for the risk of terrorism, insurance companies are forced to specifically exclude it from future policies. Without this terrorism coverage, lenders are unlikely to underwrite loans for major projects. This sequence of events could result in dangerous disruptions to the marketplace and further hurt our economy.

While a few fully understood intricacies of risk assessment and premium pricing are apparent, the effects on our marketplace are already being felt. I would like to highlight just a few of these real live examples.

There is a small construction contractor in Maryland that recently found out that his insurance premium might triple to \$150,000 a year.

New York's JFK International Airport terminal cannot secure the \$1 billion in insurance coverage it needs, which has led the developer to reconsider shutting the terminal down.

The city of Chicago has received a bill to renew its war on terrorism insurance for next year at a 5,000 percent increase over its 2001 rates.

These snapshots from around the country form a composite picture of a dire circumstance that requires action from Congress.

Since September 11, Congress has moved in a timely fashion to address the needs that have arisen from the bipartisan supplemental appropriations funding, provided just a few days after the attacks, to legislation that addresses the need for increased airline security, to an economic stimulus package. This House has responded to its calling.